mawer. (Signad.)

No. 8.]

No. 10.]

has been called for April 29.

No. 6.]
L. P. Walken, Secretary of War, Montgomery.
The reasons are special for 12 o'clock.
(Signed.)
CHARLESTON, April 11, 1361.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your

mmunication, demanding the evacuation of this Fort,

and to may in reply thereto that it is a demand with

which I regret that my sense of honor and my obliga-

not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few

en. Beaumenand, Charleston:
We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sum-

ter, if Major Anderson will state the time at which, as

indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that, in

be meantime, he will not use his gans against us, un-

eas ours should be employed against Fort Sumter.

You are thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this

ndgment decides to be the most practicable.
(Signed)
L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.
CHARLESION, April 12, 1861.

p. Walken, Secretary of War:

He would not consent. I write to-day.

G. F. BEALEEGARD.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

An extra session of the Confederate States Congress

EXCITEMENT IN MOBILE.

MORILE, Friday, April 12, 1861. There is intense excitement and rejoicing here. Fif-

rolunteer regiment in readiness to move at a moment's

sotice from the War Department at Montgomery.

PENNSYLVANIA ARMING.

A bill has been reported in the House appropriating

alf a million dollars for arming and equipping the mi-

lifa of the State. It provides for the appointment of

Adintant, Commission, and Quastermaster-Generals

Hammsauno, Pa., Friday, April 12, 1861.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, April 12, 1861.

er its equivalent be refused, reduce the Fort, as your

lays." Answer. (Signed) G. F. Beauregard.

ons to my Government prevent my compliance.

Telegraph the reply of Major Anderson.

o. C. P. Warnen. Secretary of Well.

Major Anderson replies:

G. F. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGONERY, April 11, 1861.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861.

MONTGOMEUT, April 11, 1861.

REW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1831.

they not be allowed to do so?

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury hesitates to invest Government funds in the doubtful Dutch Church Post-Office. We think that if he will carefully examine the title of this property, he will find that it is even worse than doubtful. The truth ie, the property does not belong to the Trustees, but to the vault owners, who through their ancestors paid for it much mere than its value. In order to bring it into the market, the Trustees caused the remains of the dead to be removed under cover of the night, against the wishes of the vault owners, and without their knowledge or consect. The titles of these vault owners have not been extinguished, and many of them cannot be, for the proprietors utterly refuse to sell, being unwilling is any degree to countenance the high-handed measures adopted by the Trustees. Considering that the Government has a four years' lease of the premises, as well as how extremely unsuited the place is for a permanent Post-Office, we do not think that the interests of the people will suffer, should the matter be deferred for further consideration. Such a decision might not suit the speculators who raised \$100,000 to foist this property upon the Government it is true, but with every one else it would be an eminently popular proceeding.

"Thus apparently," says the Washington correspondent of The Journal of Commerce, " we "are on the verge of an open war, which has "long lurked under the guise of peace. It is " a war of sections, interests, prejudices, opin-"lons, fanaticism; a war, in fine, between two " different systems of cavilization."

-Does anybody remember with what hitterness Mr. Seward and the Republican party were assailed throughout the whole of last year, on account of his declaration that, in the essence of things, there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery?

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Friday, April 19, 1861. The fourteeeth resolution was adopted with Mr. Scott's amendment.

This being the last resolution the Committee took up

the proposed amendments to the Constitution. The Wise substitute was rejected. Adjourned.

The Hon. John Tyler received this afternoon from Montgomery copies of official despatches between Gen. Beautogard, Major Anderson, and Secretary of War Walker. These were printed and circulated in the Convention. Considerable sensation was caused, but there was no indication that the Union men will consent to secede without the cooperation of the Border States. The public mind is greatly excited.

RECRUITING IN THIS CITY FOR THE NAVY AND ARMY.

From The Session Traveller, April 12, On Monday an office for the shipping of seamen for the Navy was opened on Hanover street by Mr. Moses

the Navy was opened on Hanover street by Mr. Moses Ingalis, a well-known shipping agent, who is acting more the directions of Capt. Robert Handy of the Navy. Notice having been pretty extensively given, some handreds of persons appeared on that day for the purpose of enlisting, and up to this time the work of enlistment is going on as rapidly as possible.

We enthe offee closed yesterday, 93 men had been enlisted, most of whom were first-class sensen, and by to morrow night the number will be 150 or 140. Among the applicants have been a very large number of young men from the country, who have been out of work and are willing to take up with anything that

on the crowds around the doors, those within the From the crowds around the doors, those within the office from time to time let in the healthdest looking men, who are one by one sent to the room of Com. Handy, and examined by him. If found suitable they are at once culisted, furnished with clothing, and sent

Charlestown.
Leartime a door opens, dozens beg to be let in, and so great is the presence that policemen are employed to keep them back. Large numbers of those from the country are entirely destinate of maney, and some lave already returned home, having to means to pay for board, without having been able to get inside

The collistment will probably continue several weeks, as it is understoon that 2,000 men, in all, are want d immediately for the Navy, and it will take that tracto get the required number, although offices

open in other cities. So particular are the re-officers, that a man who had served in the British Navy as an able secondar, was rejected because be and lest a finger on the left hand.

The recruiting office for the army in Portland street, is doing about the usual amount of business. The callignosis since July has bave averaged about seventy

net month, and tous far this month the proportion is about the same, although the number of applicuts has been somewhat larger, as many who have been rejected at the naval shipping-effice, afterwork been

Warts apply here.

Only a small proportion of the applicants are found suitable. This Winter, in consequence of the search of work, in unusually large proportion of Americans have seen enlisted—many of them shoerakers—and they have generally been an excellent class of men. they have generally been an executed.
While in New-York there are many German applicants, and few Irish, the reverse is the case here, but
cants, and few Irish, the reverse is the case here, but of that nation are rejected because they do not up to the required sandard—five teet four and a Were the Government to refuce the standard two

inches the number of call-tounts could be doubled; and the fact that this is not done indicates that there is

no desire to greatly increase the army.

Heretofere, recruits have been a lowed to enter such arm of the service as they chose, but two days ago a the service as they chose, on two days ago a be unconditional. The men who are enlisted are kept in the office till a squad of 10 or 12 is made up, when they are sent to Governor's Island, New-York, and from thence to the several stations.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF J. D. AUSTIN-AF-FECTIVO INCIDENT .- It will be remembered that about six weeks or more ago Mr. J. D. Austin, a well-known lawyer of Boston, Mass., suddenly disappeared from home, and no information as to his whereabouts could be obtained by his relatives or friends. The matter was finally reported at Police Headquarters in this city, and several detectives were detailed to search for the mission man. In a few days after the disappearance of Mr. A., his hat was found on the line of the Harlem Railroad. On Thursday afternoon the mystery was cleared up, the body of Mr. Austin being found at the bottogn of a pond in White Plains.

It appears that a man was lishing in the poud from a bont, when he observed a strange object at the bottom. After some delay assistance was procured and the object, which proved to be the body of Mr. Austin, was fished up. Sergeam Dickson yesterday repaired to White Plains and identified the body, and made prepar-

ations to send it to Boston. A very affecting incident connected with the matter was the sudden death of Mr. Austin's mother last week

at a village in New-Jersey. The brother was plunged in deep grief at the disappearance of John, and joiced in the search for the missing man. Last week, he repaired to New Jersey to view the body of a man who had been found there. He had been called to breakfast, and replied that he would be down soon, but not appearing, a servant went to his room again, and found him lying dead upon the bed, his eyes suffused with tears.

HIGHWAY ROBBERT .- Yesterday afternoon a your castiwar Roberts — Yesterday afternoon a young two nanced Daniel Griffen, residing in Hackmans, N. S., was stacked by three fellows, while walking along the reitroad track, about two calles west of Januarica, Long feland and robbed of a caspet less, cantaining dicthing and from \$50 to \$30 in gold and bills. The men came out of a clump of woods, and fifter examining the contents of the beg, knocked him down, and rided his pockets; they then took to their beets.

WAR BEGUN!

FIRE OPENED ON FORT SUMTER.

ANDERSON RETURNING THE FIRE.

Reported Breaches in the Fort.

ALLEGED SUCCESS OF THE REBELS.

THREE WAR VESSELS CUTSIDE THE BAR. FIRING CEASED FOR THE NIGHT.

Hostilities to be Renewed at Daylight.

THE ARRANGEMENTS TO REPEL WAR VESSELS

SEVERAL REBELS WOUNDED.

Major Anderson Stronger than Supposed.

HIS FIRE VERY EFFECTIVE.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Army and Navy Movements.

MORE STEAMERS CHARTERED.

Extensive Preparations at Navy-Yards

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 11, 1861. Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Mai. Anderson, on the pledge that his purpose was I fection of the mother, wife, and sister, but not pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force, and that this plan had been adepted by the Washington Government, and was in progress of execution.

SECOND DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12, 1861.

The ball has opened. War is inaugurated. The batteries of Sullivan's Island, Morris Island, and other points were opened on Fort Sumter at 4 o'clock this morning. Fort Sumter has returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading has from the seaboard yet.

The military are under arms, and the whole of our population are on the streets. Every available space facing the harbor is filled with anxious spectators.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12, 1861. The firing has continued all day without intermission.

Two of Fort Sumter's guns have been silenced, and it is reported that a breach has been made

The answer to Gen. Beauregard's demand by Maj. Anderson was that he should surrender when his supplies were exhausted-that is, if he was not reënforced.

Not a casualty has yet happened to any of the

Of the 19 batteries in position, only seven have opened fire on Fort Sumter, the remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet.

Two thousand men reached this city this morning, and embarked for Morris Island an the neighborhood.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aprill 12, 1861. The bembardment of Fort Sumter continues. The Floating Battery and Stephens's Battery

are speaking freely, and Fort Sumter is return-

It is reported that three war vessels are outside the bar.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12, 1861. The firing has ceased for the night, but will be renewed at daylight. If an attemat is made to recoforce, ample arrangements have been

The Pawnee, Harriet Lane, and a third steamer are reported off the bar.

Troops are arriving by every train.

made to repel it.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12, 1861. The bombardment is still going on, firing every twenty minutes from mortars. It is supposed that Major Anderson is resting his men for the

Three vessels are reported outside. They cannot get in. The sea is rough.

Nobody is burt. The floating battery works well. Troops arrive hourly. Every inlet is guarded. There are lively times here.

> SEVENTH DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12, 1861.

The firing on Fort Sunter continues. There are reviving times on the " Palmetto

ESGITH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 13-12:30 .a m. It is utterly impossible to reënforce Fort Sumter to-night, as a storm is now raging.

The mortar batteries will be playing on Fort CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12, 1561.

Civil war has at last begun. A terrible fight is at this moment going on between Fort Sunder and the fortifications by which it is surrounded, The issue was submitted to Major Anderson of surrendering, or of baving a fire opened on him within a certain time.

This he refused to do, and, accordingly, at 27 minutes past 4 o'clock this morning Fort Moultrie began the bombardment by firing two guns. To these Major Anderson replied with three of his barbette guns, after which the bat-

tery on Mount Pleasant, Cummings's Point, and [No. 5.] the Floating Battery, opened a brisk fire of shot and shell.

Major Anderson did not reply, except at long intervals, until between 7 and 8 o'clock, when he brought into action the two tier of guns looking toward Fort Moultrie and Stevens's Iron Battery.

Up to this hour-3 o'clock-they have failed to produce any serious effect.

Dispatches received at headquarters from the various forts report that all is going on admirably, and no men hart.

Major Anderson has the greater part of the day been directing his fire principally against Fort Moultrie, the Stevens and Floating Battery, these and Fort Johnson being the only five operating against him. The remainder of the batteries are held in reserve.

Some fifteen or eighteen shots have struck the floating battery, but made not the slightest impression upon their iron-cased sides. The Sterens's battery is also eminently successful, and

does terrible execution on Fort Sumter. Breaches, to all appearance, are being made in the several sides exposed to fire. Pertions of the parapet have been destroyed, and several of

the guns there mounted have been shot away. Maj. Anderson is at present using his lower tier of easements ordnance.

The fight is going on with intense carnestness, and will continue all night.

It is not improbable that the fort will be carried by storm.

The soldiers are perfectly reckless of their lives, and at every shot jump upon the ramparts, and then jump down cheering.

A party on the Stevens battery are said to have played a game of the hottest fire. The excitement in the community is indescrib-

able. With the very first boom of the gun thousands rushed from their beds to the harbor front, and all day every available place has been thronged by ladies and gentlemen, viewing the solemn spectacle through their glasses. Most of these have relatives in the several fortifications, and many a tearful eye attested the anxious afa murmur came from a single individual.

Five thousand ladies stand ready to-day to respond to any sacrifice that may be required of

The brilliant and patriotic conduct of Major Anderson speaks for itself, and silences the attacks lately made at the North upon his character and patriotism.

Business is entirely suspended. Only those stores open necessary to supply articles required Governor Pickens has all day been in the resi-

dence of a gentleman who commands a view of been kept up. No information has been received the whole scene-a most interested observer. Gen. Beauregard commands in person the entire operations, and thus far they have moved with the utmost system and success. It is reported that the Harriet Lane has re-

ceived a shot through her wheelhouse. She is in the offing. No other government ships in sight up to the present moment, but should they appear the entire range of batteries will open upon Troops are pouring into the town by hundreds,

but are held in reserve for the present, the force already on the island being ample. People are also arriving every moment on and by every other conveyance. Within an area of fifty miles, where the thunder of the artillery can be beard, the scene is magnificently terrible CHARLESTON, Frider, April 12-6 p. m.

Capt. R. S. Parker brings dispatches from the Cloating Battery, stating that, up to this time, only two have been wounded on Sullivan's Island. He had to row through Major Anderson's warmest fire in a small bout.

Senator Wigfall in same manner bore dispatches Morris Island, through the fire from Fort

Senator Chesnut, another member of the staff of Gen. Beauregard, fired a gun, by way of amusement, from Mount Pleasant, which made large hole in the parapet.

Quite a number have been struck by speat pieces of shell and knocked down, but none burt | the afternoon, and sentinels told off for their duty, as eriously. Many fragments of these missiles are already circulating in the city.

The range is more perfect than in the moraing, and every shot from the land tells.

Three ships are visible in the offing, and it is believed an attempt will be made to-night to throw recoloreements into Port Sumter in small

'It is also thought, from the regular and frequent firing of Major Anderson, that he has a much larger force of men than was supposed,

At any rate, he is fighting bravely. There have been two rain storms during day, but without effect upon the battle.

Everybody is in a ferment. Some of those fighting are stripped to the waist.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, April 12, 1861. Dispatches from Charleston, dated 6 o'clock this evening, state that the bombardment of Fort Sunter continued actively. The Confederate States' batteries, including the floating battery, performed admirably. The opinion was that Fort Sumter will succumb to-morrow. The relief fleet was signalled outside. G. N. S.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12, 1861.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department at Monigomery and Gen. Beauregard, immediately preceding the hostilities. The correspondence grew out of the formal notification by the Washington Goverament, which is disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's of the receiving ship. Instead of one commanding first dispatches:

CHARLESTON, April 8, 1861. An authorized messenger from President Lincoln just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fost Somer penerally, or otherwise by force. (Somed.) G. F. BEARDEGARD. force. (Signed.)

force. (Signed.) G. F. BEARTHARD.
No. 2.)
Ges. 6. F. BEARTHARD. Charleston.
If you have no doubt of the notherized character of
the agent who contaminated to you the intention of the Washington Government to simply Fort Sanster by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and, it s is refused, proceed in such manner as you may be

termine to reduce it. At swer.
(Signed.) L. P. Walker, Seriesary of War. No. 2.] CHARLESTON, April 10, 1861. L. P. Warrin, Secretary of War. The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock. G. F. BEAUREGARD. No. 4.] G. F. BEAUREGARD.
MONTGOMARY, April 10, 1861.

Gen. Busersagen, Charlester.
Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an early hour.
(Signed.) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of Was.

by the Governor.

The War bill passed both Houses to night without nendment. Gov. Cortin waited at the Executive fire to sign it. It is signed, The Charleston dispatches about hostilities were an-

nonneed in both Houses, and produced a prefound sen-

ther the Charleston dispatches were received, change a vote to Yea on the War bill. All the Democrats of oth Houses voted against it. The bill appropriates \$500,000 for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia: authorizes a temporary loan; provides for the appointment of an Adjutant-General, Commissarylieneral, and Quartermaster-General, who, with th Governor, are to have power to carry the act into

EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORY, Friday, April 12, 1861.

The Charleston news was not generally promulgate sere until after night. It produced a profound sensation and general expressions of regret at the prospect of bloodshed. There is a great diversity of views, but

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

As 7 6 clock yesterday morning, the steamer (gleos banled alongside the wharf at the foot of Warren test, and the troops on beard commenced to disenhark. The laggage was first removed and put on board the tow-boats R. L. Mabey and Pope Catlin. neon, all the men had left the Contencoalcos, the Washington detachments being the last to leave. We cave the destination yesterday, of the several

The arrival of the infantry at Fort Hamilton was

the signal for a repetition of the bustle and excitement incs. The rooms occupied by the Artiflery Compacharge for these new residents, who are now comfortably located in them. A guard was mounted in though the poor fellows had just returned from furproprieted by the Government for the extension of the Fort Hamilton batteries, is being expended.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

The increasing preparations which have been anking on the Island for some days to receive troops, were not made for nothing, as we anticipated. No sconer had the arrival of the Contracouless been unnounced on Thursday than Fort Columbus was in a ferr ent. men are rejected. We understand that the naval recreiting rendeavous in Boston and Charlestown are Off-duty men rashed to the beach to cheer their returned committee; police parties throw by their work and followed suit; even the day's guard forgot the dignified disregard of events going on off their postwhich sentinels generally observe-and went a from the guard-room as they dared. The band, having been tired playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me for departing troops, were glad to have a chance of altering it to a less melancholy strain. ["See, the Conquering Hero Comes" is the time usually played on the occasion of reoforcements, but it didn't exactly suit the case.] "Paddy Carey" was performed with spirit. The barracks, mess-rooms and baggage-rooms received a hasty brush up, and missing belt-pegs and musketracks were supplied. Yesterday morning the continual arrival and departure of officers and messengers from the city betokened active movements, the nature of which Providence and Gen. Scott only know.

THE NAVY-YARD. The business at the Navy-Yard continues with unabated vigor. In all the departments bustle and activity are visible. The machine shops have the engines and machinery of the Wabash and Rosnoke in hand. The former is approaching completion rapidly, and will uried. The Marine Barracks still have about 86 ops, note having been detached for some time. They re drilled every day, sometimes along with the guard officer, one executive captain and three lieutements, the commissioned officers of the post consist of Capt. Brevoort and Major Douglay. Sergeant McDonaldhas on noting officer of the day in his turn for weeks, but the honor is all trouble and no profit. In the Paymaster's Department, Mr. Belknap, the new incumbent, has jus "got the lung of things," Mr. Nixon keeping him posted during his initiation term.

The late Acting Clerk in the Purser's office, Mr. Morray, who has gone to Mare Island with his father, ord by Mr. Belkmapp's son. The visitors who duly throng the premises, minutely examine all the attractions of the yard, from that "old curiosity shop," the Lycoun, to the assentificent hamching ways, which have been bridged over and completed. The new gua grand, which will be one of the finest "ornamental squarea" at the station, when completed, is quite ready for the common, but they have not yet been brought down. The skids are all laid.

Tightly bound, and hid from the gaze of outsiders, is the Armory. Since the memorable night on which the capture of the Navy Yard was anticipated, the doors of this brilding have been shut up, and no one but the

"Keeper of the Keys" can tell how the arms look news from the seat of war at Charleston, or The muskets, cutlasses, pistols, boarding pikes, and the rails filled with cartouch boxes, are overhauled by the one privileged visitor every morning, and no rusty nipples or rotten scabbards are in the premises. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.
Demand sent at 2 o'clock. Allowed till 6 o'clock to There may probably be 8,000 muskets and other small weapons in the department. One of these fine afternoons 120 muskets for the Wabash, about 80 for the Savannah, and some 30 for the Pennsylvania, will be

> THE ARMAMENTS OF THE SHIPS ORDERED FOR SEA. The Ordnance Department, which, like the unapproachable armory, is under the control of Capt. Gansevoort, is finishing up the armaments for the three men-of-war in the stream, preparing for active sea service. An inexperienced person can form no idea of the weight of metal in these batteries. As they are likely to figure

metal in these outcires. As they are likely to lighter in the home fleet, we append some account of each:

The Wabash.—This splended steam frigate will have on board 2 ten-inch pivot guns, weighing over 10,000 pounds each; 28 nine-inch guns of 9,000 pounds; 14 eight-inch, 63 cwt.; 2 twelve-pound heavy howitzers (for the launches), and 2 twelve-pound light howitzers (for the cutters). This battery will of itself, weigh over 390 tnus, and will have attached to it little less than 3,800 rounds of shot, shell, &c. It will soon by ready for work. The Wabash is to get her masts in to-day or Monday, and will have steam up this afternoon.

or work. The Wabash is to get her masts in to-day or Monday, and will have steam up this afternoon.

The Navannah.—The armament of the Savannah recently consisted of quite a large number of comparatively light gons. It will be changed. The impression seems to be now that she will have 22 nine-inch guns, which will make her battery nearly equal in power, as regards the weight of metal, to the spardeck of the Wabash, excepting pivots. The authorities seem to think, like Napoleon, that Providence and and victory are on the side of the big artillery. Hence the Savannah's improved armament. She is progressing fast, and will be reported roady about the 10th of May—not before.

The Perry.—The Perry will have six thirty-two pounders, weighing 27 cwt. each and one light twelve-pound howitzer, quite a fermidat le armament for a little big. Her shot rails will, perhaps, contain some 2,890 shot, shell, &c. The rigging of this vessel is

2.890 shot, shell, &c. The rigging of this vessel is almost up. She can be ready for sea in a few days.

Commodore Breese, the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, who has been to Washington on the Armstrong Court-martial, returned to town on Thurs-day, and assumed command of the Navy-Yard.

en gues have been fired in honor of the attack on The launches which were brought down from the Navy-Yard, to go in the Baltic and Illinois and two THE KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER REGIMENT. third cutters, were yesterday returned, and hauled up LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 12, 1861. on the wharf. THE RECEPTING OFFICES. Dispatches have come here to hold the Kentucky

The business at the recruiting offices, since notice on

We-inesday, has not materially changed. Cedar and Chatham streets average each about thirty men per week, who are sent over to Fort Columbus, when sworn in and "refreshed." The cavalry rendezvous, in Hudson street, is not doing much. When a few dozen recruits are obtained at the latter, they are dispatched to the cavalry depot, at Carlisle, Pa., where iding-masters and green steeds await them. After going through the initiatory service of a mounted trooper, they are then drafted for California, Oregon, and other distant regions, where the infantry reeds ssistance. There are generally from 80 to 200 men at Carlisle, and a large stable filled with horses, many of which, notorious for their wickedness, are kept permanently to inure the new military man into the difficult

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE NEW-YORK STATION DETACHED.

The term of service of Chief-Engineer King at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard having expired, he as, in accordance with the usual custom, lieved from that post. For the last three years he has devoted his whole time and energies to imroving the works of the Yard and the machinery of the various steamers titted out under his charge; also in economizing the expenditure in various ways; and he has just perfected the plans of several sets of steam boilers and engines for the Yard, which plans will be earried out by his successor, Mr. Garvin.

NORE TRANSPORT STEAMERS.

The work of fitting out steam transports and freighting them with provisions and war material continues, terday, and commencing on the evening before, the steamer Philadelphia, lying at the foot of Morton street. was the scene of a bustle as active and extensive as that attending the fitting out of the steamers which have already departed. All the finery-the resewood tables, nervors, and costly furniture—has been taken out of her, and a large gang of laborers are emyloyed in heaving in coal, while carts are continually coming and going with provisions, among which are some vegetables, an unlimited quantity of pork, which is being carted out from Petty's perk-house, across the way, in barrels sufficiently numerous to entirely cover the pier in the neighborhood of the vessel. A lighter was alongside, the coments of which were evidently of the occasioned by the garrisoning of that fortress some time | material delivered from the ordnance department of Governor's Island.

Yard yesterday, having been chartered by the Govern-

At Governor's Island the stenmer John N. Genin was still taking on material; and two lighters were longh, instead of harmssing service. The \$50,000 ap- there, having taken the place of those at the wharves

> Six men were sent to the principal depot, Governor's Island, on Monday, and six on Wednesday. The rendegyons was almost beseived by aspirants for military glory. Any number of men could be enlisted, but the same rule obtains there as in this city, all but first-class

> WAR PREPARATIONS AT PHILADELPHIA.

WAR PREPARATIONS AT PHILADELPHIA.

THERE WAR VESSILS IN COMMISSION.

The Philadelphia Press of yesterday says:

"There were three handred and twenty-two laborers at work in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard yesterday, nearly one hundred of whom were employed in the morning for the first time. Last week about one hundred men constituted the entire force, and to-day it is probable that from lifty to eighty new men will be taken in. By Monday from four to five hundred men will be at work in the several departments. These inken in. By Monday from four to five hundred men will be at work in the several departments. These recently employed are not confined to my single mechanical branch, but include riggers, caulkers, somers, blackeniths, nainters, engineers, and men of all avocations commonly required in the service.

"Not only are these signs of animation manifested in the naster of workness, but the recruiting station, which has been closed until recently, is again opened, and teen are enlisting for service daily by the dozen and score.

and score.
"The Water Witch, a side-wheel messenger steamer, the Water Witch, as de-wheel messenger steamer, carrying three guns, lies in the stream, a few reds from the docks, and is fully prepared for service. She went into commission on Monday, and her crew comprises 70 men, all told, who were transferred to her from the Primeton on Wednesday evening. The Water Witch is a lithe, light steamer, full masted, and low in the deck, and capable of making lifteen knots an hour. She is rated at 378 tuns, and was built at Washing D. C., in 1845. She is peculiarly calculated for mal into narrows and shallows where it would be diffi o navigate with larger vessels, and is thus entinently dupted to all the requirements of a messenger

amer.
The St. Lawrence and the Jamestown have been hauted in at the north par, and he sade by size, with a small army of caulkers, carpenters, painters and rig-gers around them. It is supposed that two weeks will suffice to fit them in first-rate order for active service, and the orders from Washington to do so have been already received. The St. Lawrence was built at Gesport in 1847.

She is a frigate of the first class, carrying fifty guns, and of 1,750 tunnage. Her full complement of men is 475. Her immense buik and peop tower above the waters, almost troing the view of the Jamestowe. waters, almost troing the view of the Jamestown.

"The Jamestown was long the flag-ship of the African squadron. More recently she was attached to the home squadron. She is manned, when in service, by 200 men, and was built at Gosport in 1844. She is rated as a first-class sloop-of-war, carries 22 guns, and is of 285 mans.

"The later upon these vessels will occupy the attention of a large body of men for a week or two ensuing. The Jamestown, it is thought, will relieve one of the war steamers on the Brazilian coast, as the former is needed to quell rebellion at home.

"We heard it runored last evening that the Water Witch would sail for Pensacola at once."

THE WAR NEWS-GREAT EXCITEMENT. The "extras" issued at 9 o'clock last night, with

the most intense excitement about town. Be exampled through every part of the city loaded w papers, and crying, "Extra!'-" Bombardment : Fort Sumter!" &c.

From one end of Broadway to the other groups of men were gathered about the most brilliantly lighted windows, reading aloud and discussing the dispatches contained in the extra. The excitement, particularly on Broadway, was intense and crowds of men we

assembled at the various hotel offices. The newspaper offices were also crowded with people, eager to gain any word in regard to the War. In every bar-room about the city the extras found their way, and thousands of people in the upper part of the city purchased them freely without disputing with the

CELEBRATION OF HENRY CLAYS BIRTHDAY.

news boys about the price.

The Clay Festival Association celebrated the eightyfourth anniversary of the birthday of the great sta man and patriot, Henry Clay, last evening by a diunce at the St. Denis Hotel. American flags canopied the platform, and streamers ran round the more productions. a very pleasing effect. Beneath the flags pended the banner upon which was inscribed, "Clay Pestival Association, organized MDCCCXLV." On the raised platform at the head of the table, were seated the President, H. C. Niles, esq.; the Rev. Mr. Weston and the Hon. Erastus Brooks; Capt. J. J. Comstock of the Baltie; S. H. Hallett, esq.; Geo. W. Quintard, esq.; B. Lewis, jr., esq.; and Geo. W. Brown, esq.

Arrangements were made for seventy-five guests, and all the seats were occupied. It was the first public dinner given at the St. Denis, and the host, Mr. Balcom, deserves great credit for the style in which his part of the programme was conducted. Dodworth's Band furnished the instrumental music, and Mears, Colburn, Nash, Molten, Paige, and Camp, the vocal. The Rev. Mr. Weston said stace.

After some hours devoted to feasting and music, the President, H. C. Miles, esq., opened the intellectual treat by a brief address, in which he gave a history of

treat by a brief address, in which he gave a history of the Association. He then read the first toast:

The 12th day of April, 1771—the Birthday of Heavy Clay—We colebrate this anniversary with uncausi and melancholy laterest. The political events which are daily transpiring in our midst fill us with sorrow and amazement, while they clearly demonstrate to the world that Heavy Clay was an undoubted particle and a true stateman, well described of an annual commemoration—that his counsels were wise and comprehensive, and that his measures where right. He "would rather be right than he Preddent."

Music— There's to you, Harry Clay."

This was responded to by a song written and song by Win. G. Mickell, each, the commany joining in the

Wm. G. Mickell, esq., the company joining in the

Oh! Heury Clay, this is thy Natal Day, To un more dear. Each coming year, The' then hast pass'd away.

The second tous was:

The Political Principles, Maxims, and Measures of the man solve preferred his country's glory to his inciridual gain.—These are monuments of greatness far more enduring than columns of marble or statues of brass, and he best proves the sincerity of his devotion to them who spurus at alliance with fanalics or traitors.

"For now he lives in fame though not in life."

Mosto—The Fine Kentucky Gentleman.

After the "Festival Song" by Nash and Coleman, and the wreathing of the bust of Henry Clay with a chaplet of flowers, the third toust was annou chapiet of Howers, the third toust was announced:

The Compromises of Heavy Clay.—Patrictiem, wisdom, and
foresight were never more clearly developed. Under their influence peace, prosperity, onion, and happiness pervaded the land—
repealed, all is americhy, rebellion, discord, and civil war.

He knew "no North, no South, no East, no West."

"May yet some noble influe adjustment casks,
Not for himself, but for his country's sake,

Music—Star Spangled Bannor.

The Hon. Ernstus Brooks was called upon to respond

to the second and third tousts. He said that since the election of Mr. Lincoln, in November last, until the present day, perhaps made more memorable by what had occurred than even that day, he had not opened his month in public. The troubles of the past six months had arisen from a detroubles of the past six months had arisen from a de-parture from the counsels of our fathers. Some of us at the North had undertaken to be judges of our brethren at the South—to sit in judgment upon the in-stitutions and the customs with which they have from the companionment of their existence been identified; crimination and recrimination on both sides, so that, instead of becoming more and more closely bound together. these reasons have divided further and further sander; and the remark of a Southern shows for ther sander; and the remark of a Southern clergy-man the Rev. Dr. Thouvenal of South Carolina), that the agitation of the slave-trade in the South was merely an "extreme," generated by the violence of Northern opinion in opposition to Slavery, and which was advected by a small party at the South who were determined not to be outdone in extravagance, was undoubtedly true.

was undoubtedly true.

Mr. Brooks then referred to the times when the States of all parts of the country were united against a common enemy, and to the experiments of a colonial government, a government of federated States, and heally that of the Constitution under which had been prosperity from the day of its adoption onward. He was for laying hold of that Constitution and for aphelding it, but not the Constitution construed by those present, or by the Speaker, or by the President of the United States of to-day, or of last year, or of years gone by, but as construed by Ha authorized exponent.

e Supreme Court. It was time that all good and true men had an understanding with each other. It was time that mere party platforms were trampled in the dust. It was time to see whether we had a country or not; to see whether we had a Government or not whether we had a Government or not. Mr. Brooks referred to the last war with Great Britain, and said there were in those days seceders in New-England as there were now seceders in in South Carolina. There were men who said that declaring war upon the principles upon which that was declared was sufficient cause for secession. Anything was proferable to civil war. Mr. Brooks concluded by quoting Mr. Clay's last steech:

car. Mr. Brooks concurred by a second set speech:
"Mr. President, I have said what I selemnly believe—that the
"Mr. President, I have said what I selemnly believe—that the
"Mr. Brooks concurred by the selemnia of the Union and war are literation and inseperable; last speech:

"Mr. President, I have said what I miermily believe—that the dissolution of the Union and war are bleetical and inaeperable; that they are convertible terms.

Such a war as that would be, following the dissolution of the Union! Sir, we may search the pages of history, and none so furious, as alleedy, as implicable, so exterminating from the wars of Greece down, including those of the commonwealth of England, and the Revolution of France-none, none of them raped with such violence, or was ever conducted with such bloodshed and encornities as will that war which shall follow that disastrons event—if that event ever happens—of dissolution."

The fourth tonst Whs:

The Hou Idad. J. Criticadem—All honer to the venerable statemen who, following in the path of the illustrious Clay, and as one of the closing acts of his brilliant political caree, eadesvors, by just and liberal measures of compromise, to "preserve or restarce to his eccurity peace and union."

"My principle is—take care of the Union—compromise—do mything for it it is the pallaction of government—take care of it, and it will take care of you."

"On minighing Praise and Prayer on high second.

"Exist. For a light like thee to point the way.

Prayer, that we may not lose thy feveral my

"Til Heaven another star like thee shall send."

Missic—Audi Lung Syne.

Sth. The People—The source of all power, and the legitimate crigin of all government in a Republic. Every government, therefore, not based upon the well-ascertained will of the people is but any proton or derrotion."

therefore, not based upon the well-ascertained will of the people is but warpsition as despotans.

"The greatest glory of a free-born people.
It to transmit that freedom to their children."
Muslo-Hail Columbia.
6th. Our Country-We repeat, as appropriate, the sertiment of Henry Clay at the isetive hourd in 125; "Let us never despute the American Republic."

"Reware of desperate steps—the darkest day,
Live till to morrow, will have passed tway."

Musle-Of in the stilly night.
6th. Livent-tien. Windeld Scatt—The gallant patriot, the college whose bravery in the field is equaled by his videou in council. May he live to enjoy the fruits of successful efforts to restore to his distracted country the blessings of union, peace, and hapquees.

Music—"Hall to the Chief." The twelfth toast was: The twelfth tonst was:

The Constitution—The Joundation of Government—From the People and for the People.—Whenever its operations from any came whatever, shall become oppressive or partial, it is not only the right but the duty of the People to alter and amend it.

Music—"There's a good time coming." The 13th toast was:

Wemen of the Age-Not less patriotic than the Women of volution. We feel that their aspirations must ever be in the Revolution. We feel that their aspirations must ever be in favor of the Union.

For them a rich gerland we braid,
Breathing sights of pure inceuse above,
It will shoom in the sun, it will smile in the shade.
For Bearty, for Friendship, and Love.

Music—Let the tests be door Woman.
Specohes were made by the Rev. Matthew Hale.

Smith and others, and it was a late hour before the

SAN FRANCISCO AND SALT LAKE TELEGRAPH .-Among the passengers in the North Star from California are J. H. Wade, esq., and family, of Cleveland. understand that Mr. Wade, as the representative of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was enrirely successful in perfecting arrangements on the Pacific side for the immediate construction of the tele graph line from San Francisco to Salt Lake, at which point the wires will meet others now in course of rapid construction from St. Louis.

PIRE.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the stable of a stevedore named Henry Simpson, at No. 11 West street, and occasioned \$50 damage.